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HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

COURTING IN THE DARK.

BY M. F. DARLING.

"Almost divine, eh?"

"I think so."

A lady at that moment entered the ball room. The above observation were made, by a couple of gentlemen who had seen the fair creature's face.

I am very susceptible to female beauty and therefore my curiosity was slightly aroused at the mention of something almost divine.

"Ah! good evening, Ned, said my friend Bangs, coming in and tapping me on the shoulder. Did you see Miss Leighton?

"Miss Leighton—the lady that just now came in?"

"Yes don't you know the Leighton's?"

"No."

"Why, my boy, Miss Leighton is the most splendid woman in town—the belle, in fact. Shall I make you acquainted?"

"Certainly."

I was soon making my prettiest bow, before the lady aforesaid. She had dark, languishing eyes, that could speak the language of the heart much more eloquently than the tongue; a fine complexion—rose and lilly-blended; a voice as sweet as your loved one's and a form gotten up from the softest cotton, etc. By the way, what would the ladies do if it was not for cotton? But I didn't think of anything of that kind at that time. I was doing my utmost to make myself agreeable to that being, who, robed in something soft and gauzy, which I do not know enough about even to tell the name of, seemed to me—if I may use the expression—part blood angel.

Then I was flying— she had wings or seemed to have—over the smooth floor, with this fair one leaning upon me, to the sound of the music that, in my ecstacy, seemed heavenly.

I passed a delightful evening, and at last had the pleasure of helping Miss Leighton into the carriage, and securing a smile and a sweet "Good night" as the carriage rolled away.

Next morning I saw Bangs, and my first words were:

"Who is Miss Leighton?"

"What, my boy, has Cupid been up to his old tricks?"

"Never mind—answer the question!"

"Well, then, Ida Leighton is John Leighton's daughter. The old gentleman is wealthy, has a fine house in town.—Miss Ida has a sister, older than she, who, as their mother is dead, takes charge of the household affairs and does the motherly for her sister; who, considering that she is an orphan, ought to have the protection of some nice young man like yourself. No one as yet has been able to find the tender spot in Miss Ida's heart.

"Twenty sought her hand to gain,
And twenty sought her hand in vain.
Were out and didn't come again,
In the ordinary fashion."

"I'm going to call upon her to-day said K.

"Beware! Don't get entangled in the meshes of her net, for she'll laugh at you then."

"Don't make me faint-hearted."

"Well go on, you have my best wishes," and Bangs turned away and went whistling down the street.

An hour afterwards I was sitting in Mr Leighton's drawing room. Ida looked as lovely as upon the previous evening; and the contrast between her sister Sally and herself added, I do not doubt, to her charms.

Sally was at least thirty years of age. She had looked at her face in the mirror so many times and tried to make her immense mouth into a small one, that she had at last settled into an aggravated pucker, and her sharp nose hung over it as some giant might bend over to look into the crater of Vesuvius.

I did pity Sally, for I knew her face must have felt uncomfortable.

Ida was very social, and when I rose to go I felt that I had made an impression upon her heart. I told Bangs so.

Really, now, Ned I must confess that I can't see it." he said, taking out his cigar case and proceeding to light a weed.

"You can't! but I can. Don't you suppose I can tell?

"Well, no. You see, my boy, that woman understands her art to perfection.—You'll slip up in your calculations, and then take the arsenic-train for eternity.

"You are quite cool about it."

"Yes; I have had several friends go the same road, and I'm getting used to it.—I always warned them."

Bangs wasn't congenial, at least that time, and so I left him and sought the solitude of my chamber.

Solitude! Bridget was washing and dusting, and had turned everything in the room topsy scurvy.

"Ned," soliloquized I, you want a house of your own, and you want a wife to keep it in good order. I'll see about it.

For two weeks I was with Ida the greater part of the time. We rode together, read together and my love grew stronger, and I didn't doubt it was returned.

But there was one thing that troubled me. I was fearful that Mr. Leighton would not consent to his daughter's marrying a poor man like myself.

"We can elope," thought I; and as the old gentleman has a cork leg and the gout, he will not be apt to catch us before it is everlastingly too late."

But then I thought, Ida would not consent to that. She was altogether too good to disobey her kind old father, and so I must win them both.

Bangs was better acquainted with Mr. Leighton than I, and so I went to ask his opinion of the chances of my suit being successful with that gentleman.

"Ned," said he, don't borrow any trouble at all. If you win the daughter, I'll vouch for the father."

"You think I cannot do that."

"Exactly."

"I will show you you'r mistaken, then. To-night I shall lay my heart at her feet."

"I want to know!" cried Bangs, putting his finger on one side of his nasal organ. Perhaps you shall step on it. I don't think it would be safe Ned. However, I should like to go to a wedding, and I hope you'll succeed."

What did I see? A carriage passed me at that moment; Ida was sitting beside a young gentleman, her face turned up to his. I bowed, but she did not see me.—They were chatting gaily; what could it mean.

It was just in the edge of the evening. I did not stop a moment, for I was determined to know the meaning of this I would be at the house when Ida returned, and know if it was in reality a rival. I was hoping that it might be a cousin, for I could not believe her false. I could not believe she would even smile upon another. But, then how confidingly she was looking up to him.

I had walked very fast and soon found myself almost at the door, when a hand was laid upon my shoulder. I turned my head, and Bangs was standing before me.

"Take Laudanum—it's the easiest way."

He laughed and went on. I entered the gate and walked up into the house. No one was in the drawing room, and I passed on into the library; where I found Mr. Leighton.

I'da has gone out, has she not? I asked.

"No she is in the drawing room, he replied.

I went back. The gas had not been lit, and it was quite dark, but on the lounge I saw Miss Leighton, How it relieved me.

"I thought you had gone out," said I, taking a seat beside her.

"No. Sister went out with Mr. Davis, riding."

"But hav'nt you been out?"

"No."

"I thought I saw you."

"No."

"Who is Mr. Davis?" I asked

"He is an old friend of ours. He came from New York to-day."

"Only a friend?"

"I believe he and sister are engaged to be married."

That was consoling. I could hardly believe that I had not seen Ida in the carriage, but if Mr. Davis was engaged to Sally, I had nothing to fear.

The moonlight was just stealing into the room. That, and Ida's bright eyes was light enough; I needed no other. I hardly dared to speak, fearing that it would break the spell, and the dear one would vanish like the angels in our dreams. To-night decides my fate, I bent over her. I took her hand. It lay passively in mine. I felt the warm breath on my cheek.

"Dearest." I whispered.

She pressed my hand. It thrilled me strangely. I felt the blood tingle in my finger ends and shoot from my heart to the tip of my toes. I knew then that she loved me I stole one arm around her waist.

"It is needless to tell my love, dearest; you know it already."

"Oh Edward, this is too much happiness for me!"

She flung herself upon my breast, crying like a child.

I kissed her brow; I wiped her tears from her eyes, I sipped the sweet dew from her soft lips.

"When will you be mine?" I asked, when she had become calm.

"When you will darling."

"Will your father consent?"

"Doubt it not. He will do nothing that would not tend to our happiness."

"But I am poor."

"I know it, but father already regards you as if you were his son. Let us go to him now; he is in the library alone."

We got up and went hand in hand to the library. Mr. Leighton had gone out. It was dark, all but where the moonlight shone through the windows and lay in silvery sheets upon the carpet.

"We will wait here till he comes in," said my charmer.

When we sat down on the sofa, and her soft cheek was pressed against mine. I almost dreaded the coming of Mr. Leighton, I was very happy. I often thought to myself what will Bangs say when I tell him all. Then I heard footsteps in the hall and the voice of Mr. Leighton. There was some one with him.

"Sister and Mr. Davis have returned."

"Yes. I hope they will not come in;" and I advanced to meet him, leaving Ida sitting on the sofa.

The gas was lighted.

"Mr. Leighton." said I perhaps you have anticiphted the request I am about to make.

Well, Well, I don't know—What is it?" he asked, looking somewhat surprised.

"You must be aware that my frequent visits to your house were for some purpose."

"To tell the truth, I hadn't thought anything about it."

"What! never suspected my intentions?"

"No."

He looked at the sofa, then at me, while a look of surprise came over his face.

"I think I begin to understand what it is all about, now. But, then who would have thought it?"

"Was it strange?"

"Why, thunder and lightning, boy, she's old enough to be your mother!"

What could he mean?" I looked at him inquiringly. It was only for a second, for Mr. Davis came in at that moment, and Mr. Leighton turned to him.

"What do you think is up? Sally is going to be married, Frank. We'll have two weddings instead of one."

Sally to be married? cried some one whose voice I knew then too well.

I turned round quickly. Sally was sitting upon the sofa blushing like a tiger lilly. Horrors! I turned again to see Ida standing beside Mr. Davis, almost ready to burst with suppressed laughter.

"Why, what's the matter with you, my boy? you look pale," said Mr. Leighton.

"Nothing, sir," I managed to articulate.

"Yes there is. Bring me some water Ida, quick, he's going to faint!"

They laid me on the sofa, for I was too weak to stand.

"Leave the room, all of you; he is mine only!" cried Sally, bending down and putting that lovely mouth to my lips.

That revived me. I sprang up. The window was open, and without stopping to say "Good night," I sprang through it, and did not stop till I found myself at Bang's door.

"What's the matter, cried Bangs, as I rushed into the room where he was sitting.

"Where's your hat?"

"I've left that at Leighton's."

"Your hat and your heart, I suppose, are laying at the lovely Ida's feet."

"No; worse that that."

"Worse?"

"Yes. I have been courting in the dark, and have offered myself to—to—Sally."

"O ye gods, that is rich!"

Bangs threw himself upon the floor and rolled and laughed until I thought he would die in convulsions. I left him in that state and hurried home to pack my trunks.

At twelve o'clock that night I took a private conveyance and left the town never to return.

I saw Ida's marriage in a paper soon after; but Sally doubtless mourns for her lover as one dead.

A Sure Paymaster.

That terrible saying of Anne of Austria to Richelieu holds true for mercy as well as for judgment: "My lord cardinal, God does not pay at the end of every week, but at the last, *he pays.*" God may put his faithful ones upon a long apprenticeship during which they learn much and receive little—food only, and "that in a measure"—often the bread and water of affliction. Yet at the last *he pays*, pays them into their hearts, pays them into their hands also. We may remember long seasons of faint yet honest endeavor; the prayers of a soul yet without strength; the sacrifices of an imperfectly subdued will, bound even with cords of the alter; we may forget them, but their result is with us.—Some of the good seed sown in tears, is now shedding a heavenly fragrance within our lives, and some of it will blossom, perhaps bear fruit over our graves.

"STRAY THOUGHTS OUT OF TOWN."

"God made the country"—

To him who in the love of Nature, holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a various language. To him who sees in the wide sweep of surrounding acres his childhood's home, every object has a history and a mission. Around him is the continuous belt of forest, whose recesses his little feet explored in the olden time. He knows the squirrel's haunt, and the wild bird's retreat—the sunny slope where the first violets peep through the snows of "winter lingering in the lap of spring."

He hears the soft tinkle of the bell, telling him where to trace the flock and herd. Around his dwelling is the green carpet, sparkling with dewy diamonds in the morning sunlight. The sweet-brier sheds for his unperverted senses its perrennial perfume. Twining lovingly together, the graceful Eglantine and useful Hop, teach apt lessons that beauty and utility should ever be united.

Domestic animals, with their half human wants and instincts, look to him for sustenance, and even for companionship, recognizing in man a superior being, and looking up to him as we to angels. How these unthinking creatures, by their willingness to serve man, reproach our reluctant obedience to a higher power. Look at the noble horse—put him to the hardest service—what energy he displays to do his very best! How he pulls at the heavy load, or spurns the ground with rapid feet to do your bidding—glad to escape the stinging lash, proud and happy with an encouraging word or pat. Ruminating in quiet enjoyment of the cool gathering in of the night, with its hush of strife, its drowsy hum of insects, stands the gentle cow, while we draw from her the rich addition to our table comforts. Hearing his voice, the sheep run with confidence towards him, mute eyes reading with infallible instinct, his kind good will, a consideration quite distinct from the weight of their fleece, or the taste of their mutton. Even to the graceful kitten, shyly scampering through the house, now stretching for its proverbially short nap, all the "denizens of the farm" are fed and cared for by him.

Within the inner sanctuary of home are kindred hearts and faces. There sits the mother, with peaceful mein and silvered hair. Her heart bereaved but not broken, for the sorrows that have visited it have been tempered with mercy from a Father's hand. Ties broken here are fastened aloft; angel hands are reaching downwards, and death's fearful chasm is bridged by faith in "that covenant which is well ordered in all things and sure." Well may your heart turn to that mother's love, amid the stormiest scenes, for it is pure:

"Number thy lamps of love, and tell me now
How many thou may'st relight at the stars,
And blush not at their burning; One,
Only one, that lamp thy mother's love
Deathless, as are the stars themselves."

A watchful sister guides and cheers the house.

"Be kind to thy sister, not many may know
The depth of true sisterly love,
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above"

Brothers divide with you that mother's and sister's heart. When the sacred oracles unfold the tenderness and stability of Divine Love, they tell us of that "Friend that sticketh closer than a Brother." But the family circle is broken, perchance, for

"There is no flock, however watched and tended
But one dead lamb is there—
There is no household, how so'e'er defended,
But hath one vacant chair."

To a heart developed by the influences of a christian home, where the winds of heaven are free, and the gracious Spirit's influence is felt, Nature is in all her moods a friend, and "she speaks a various language." In the undimmed splendor of her sunniest skies, listen to her voice, saying, "so let the sun of knowledge and hope dispel the mists of doubt and error." Even in the grey of her dullest tints is indicated the calmness of those judgments you ought to render, alike undeterred by smiles and frowns.

See in the splendors of a gold and crimson sunset, images of more glorious habitations, "when this mortal shall put on immortality." Look forward in the twilight hour, to the closing in of this world around you. In the shades of night, remember thou must sleep the sleep of death. In the fresh and rosy morning—thank God for another day, and for the promise of a never-ending day. Born to this inheritance of green fields, and circling forests, and overarching skies, be thou content—for if deprived of many privileges of social contact, yet are you freer from that worldly breath which destroys alike by its unscrupulous praise and blame. Not for you is the rush and turmoil of ceaseless strife for gold or fame—nor the helpless gaze upon social abuses misery, that you can only pray God to overturn and avert—

"Not for you the hollow hearts that wear a mask,
'Twould break your own to see."

Not for you the treacherous friend, the faithless bride, the recreant brother, seeking destructive license in far off lands and over seas. But calmly reposing under your own vine and fig tree, eating the fruit of your own toil, rendered by it doubly sweet, you may enjoy that "constant occupation without care," which is the "summum bonum" of earthly life.

Dispenses and recipient of benefits, you may look forward to that "ultima thule" of all your hopes, and bid adieu to earth and its scenes with unclouded spirit, remembering that to your heart's chosen companions, those who with you are walking the safe and narrow way your "vale," will not be "in autumn vale," but expecting a reunion in those greener fields, and beside those stiller waters, in the clear perception of those realities of which your life and surroundings here were the definite and certain foreshadowing. UNA.

GRAPES FOR EVERY FAMILY.

There is no reason why every farmer and village resident with even but a small yard, should not provide for his family an abundant supply of grapes—a fruit liked by every one, and which can be grown almost as easily as the currant. A correspondent thus tells us how he provided for himself and family:

The culture of this delicious fruit is now attracting considerable attention. No fruit can be grown more easily or more abundantly. The process is simple and sure.

I have a splendid vine of the Concord variety, which I put out four years ago, and which produced a large crop for its size last year. I produced the slip, then about eighteen inches in length. I dug a hole about two feet deep and three feet square, which I filled nearly to the surface with old shoes, bones, pieces of carpets, which were useless for any other purpose, and covered them to the depth of six or eight inches with rich sail, and set out the slip. I watered it once in two or three days. It grew about four feet in the first season. I trimmed off the extra shoots, and thus threw all the strength into two main trunks.

The next year it grew very fast; and I kept up the pruning, taking of all the extra branches, so that the two trunks increased in size very much.

The next (third) year it blossomed very full, but I picked off all the blossoms but two, which ripened into the most beautiful clusters which I ever saw. The fruit was very large, fair and very rich, sweet and particularly juicy. Last year (fourth,) the vine blossomed very full, and the grapes were, as usual very nice. In November last I gave the vine a very thorough pruning, and I look for an abundant yield the ensuing season.

With regard to the different varieties, I am inclined to favor the Concord and the Hartford Prolific, with a preference for the former. I have known the native grape cultivated in the way above described, and the fruit is very large and fair, but not so juicy or sweet. It is, however, considered by many to be far superior to any other kind for sweetmeats, and is used for that purpose. It is not good policy to take any southern variety and cultivate here in our short seasons. I know I Catawba which was put out a few years ago, which has produced well, but has never fully ripened, but has continued to ripen earlier every year. The gentleman who owns it expressed to me his opinion that it would so far accommodate itself to the season as soon to ripen before injured by the frost. Every vine should be set out in a warm sunny place, where the North winds do not affect it. The Concord and Hartford prolific are great bearers, and ripen in the first days of September.

GEN. GRANT's latest and happiest expression is contained in this letter, read to his friends at the recent dinner given to him in Memphis. In speaking of his noble army, he says:

"They will rejoice with me that the miserable adherents of the rebellion, whom their bayonets have driven from this fair land, are being replaced by men who acknowledge human liberty as the only true foundation of human government."

☞ Question by a lawyer to "rough," in court: "Did you strike the officer in his official capacity?"

Rough—Not much! I slogged him in the jaw!

"Sir," said one of the Barbary-Shore tars to a cruty old captain; "did you ever know coffee to hurt any one?"

"Yes, you fool you," was the reponse. "I knew a bag full to fall on a man's head once and kill him."

☞ "Good morning, Mr. Henpeck, have you any daughters that would make good type setters?" "Not exactly, but I have a wife that would make a firstrate *devil.*"

☞ An English writer says, in his advice to a young married woman, that their mother Eve married a gardener.—Some one witfully remarked that it might be added that the gardener, in consequence of the match, lost his situation.

POETRY.

PRISONERS OF HOPE.

"Turn you to the stronghold, ye prisoners of hope."—ZACHERIAH IX, 12.

Prisoner, thou art worn and weary,
'Neath sin's heavy galling chain,
Dost thou in deep anguish struggle,
Its dark bonds to burst—in vain?

"Deep and heavy is the bondage
Under which I vainly pine:
Is there hope for one so wretched?
Shall I ever freedom find?"

Weary captive, why thus sadly
Dost thou shed the bitter tear?
E'en for thee is found a ransom:
Hope shall yet thy spirit cheer.

Raise thine eye, that long has rested
On the chains that sin has wound
O'er thy spirit—see how precious
Is the rest in Jesus found.

See how glorious is "the stronghold"
Thou may'st find in Jesus' blood;
If thou wilt "believe" thy Savior,
Thou shalt all his mercy prove.

"Tell me, can I come to Jesus,
With my sins, my doubts my fears?
Will He listen to my pleading?
Will He wipe away my tears?

"Will my sorrow move His pity?
Will he calm this tempest wild
In my bosom? Tell, oh! tell me,
Will He own me as His child?

Mourner! say, was it the righteous
Jesus came to seek and save?
Was it such He came to ransom
From sin's power—from the grave?

Fly to thine Almighty Savior,
Lost and ruined!—trust His grace.
To His cross by faith fast clinging,
There thou'lt find thy hiding place!

A. Z.

THE EARTH IS FULL OF THY RICHES.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRIANT.

I.

Almighty, hear us, while we raise
Our hymn of thankfulness and praise,
That thou hast given the human race
So bright, so fair a dwelling place.

II.

That when this orb of sea and land
Was moulded in thy forming hand,
Thy calm benignant smile impressed
A beam of Heaven upon its breast.

III.

Then towered the hills, and broad and green
The vale's deep pathway sank between;
Then stretched the plain to where the sky
Stoops and shuts in the exploring eye.

IV.

And stately groves beneath thy smile
Arose on continent and isle;
And fruits came forth and blossoms glow'd,
And fountains gushed and rivers flowed.

V.

Thy hand outspread the billowy plains
Of ocean, nurse of genial rains,
Hung high the glorious sun, and set
Night's cressets in her arch of jet.

VI.

Lord, teach us, while the unsated gaze,
Delighted, on thy works delays,
To deem the forms of beauty here
But shadows of a brighter sphere.

Murder of a Massachusetts Officer.

Intelligence has been received in Boston, that Captain Thomas Mair McKay, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, now in Virginia, was shot dead by a conscript on the night of the 5th instant. It was about ten o'clock at night, and there had been some loud talk among the men of his company, which Captain McKay quieted the men behaving with perfect civility to him, and most of them going to their tents. He was talking with some of them when a musket was fired, and the ball passed through his left arm, into the body, penetrating to the heart. He fell, shouting, "My God, I am shot; help! help!" and died almost instantly. Several officers rushed to the spot, but the murderer had escapced.

An investigation was immediately made to discover the mudderer, and the result was a belief that the murderer was a conscript from some other regiment. A reward of fifteen hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of the murderer. The officers of the regiment subscribed twelve hundred dollars, toward the reward, the men two hundred dollars, and officers of other regiments the remainder.

Captain McKay went out as a three months' man, in the Richardson Light Guard, of South Reading, (Massachusetts,) attached to the Fifth regiment, and subsequently enlisted in the Twentieth regiment where he was appointed sergeant. He was promoted for bravery to the position of captain. He was the last of three brothers, the other two having been lost—one at Ball's Bluff and one at sea.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Proprietor.
W. A. B. SATTERFIELD, Editor.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863

☞Gov. Curtin is fast recovering his wonted vigor after a short but serious prostration from his official labors. He will soon address himself with energy to the military and other interests of the State.

☞The next Legislature of Ohio will stand as follows: Senate, 29 Unionists to five opposition; House, eighty Unionists to seventeen opposition; Union majority on joint ballot, 87.

☞The banking office of Benson & West, Waterford, Erie county, was entered on the night of the 8th inst., and $25,000 stolen in notes, bank bills, drafts, checks, etc. No clue has been obtained to the burglars.

☞It is proposed, at the next Session of Congress, to reduce the price for exemption of conscripts to $100, and to advance the pay of soldiers to $60 per month. It is thought that these measures will have a most happy effect in aiding a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Ohio Election.

A table of the official and unofficial returns of the Ohio election for 1863, embracing all the counties in the State, makes the majority of Brough, the Union candidate, on the home vote, 62,000!—The soldiers' vote will probably increase this to 100,000! or more.

Iowa Election.

The Burlington *Hawkeye*, of Saturday, says: "From the returns now received we believed that upon the home vote the copperheads will have eight, no more, out of the ninety counties composing the State. Counting the soldiers' vote, they will, probably, lose every county except Dubuque, but may possibly carry two more. The majority for the Union ticket will reach 16,000 in the home vote, and 25,000 to 30,000 in all.

Indiana Election.

Union majorities in 48 counties, 3,166. Copperhead majority in the same last year 4,646. Union gain in half the State 7,812. The entire Democratic majority last year was 9,543.

Nebraska Election

Nebraska, on the 13th, held an election for members of the Legislature. The House will stand 27 Unionist to 12 Democrats; the Council 8 Unionists to 5 Democrats.

Baltimore City Election.

Baltimore, on Wednesday, held an election for City Councils, resulting in the success of all the unconditional Union candidates.

We hope the above record will convince our copperhead friends that the North is true to herself, and will stand by the Government

State Legislature.

The next Legislature will stand as follows:

	Union.	Democrats
Senators	17	16
House	52	48
	69	64
Democrats	64	
Union maj. on joint ballot	5	

☞The "*Register*" has appeared with the name of its new Editor. Judging from his 'salutatory' we regard him as an unconditional Union man. We therefore hail him as a collaborer in the good cause, believing that he will not stop at a negro, a mule, a copperhead, or any other thing belonging to the Rebels, to save the Union. We do not believe that he will ever aid the rebellion by advertizing 'legal notices' in their papers, or stump the county to flatter the copperheads, or praise himself, like a distinguished union speaker from Altoona did in the late campaign. We therefore bespeak for "little Blair" a largely increased majority in 1864. The line at the head of our paper has been changed to suit this new state of facts.

For the Whig.

The Battle of the Keystone.

On the 13th inst., at early dawn, the two armies were drawn up in line of battle. On the one side were the Union forces, under Curtin, Commander in Chief, composed of the following brigades: the old Whig party under Gen. Determination; the old American party under Gen. Proscription; the real Republican party under Gen. Enlightenment, and the old Abolition party under Gen. Intelligence. On the other side was the Irish Brigade under Gen. Duplicity; the old Locofoco column under Gen. Deception; the sympathisers with treason under Gen. *Arnold*, and the Copperheads under Gen. *Stone*. The four last brigades were under a commander-in-chief who was afraid to give his orders until the battle was over, and it is not known whether he was on the field in person or not. I said the armies were drawn up in line of battle at early dawn, but owing to a dense fog and other reasons nothing was done until about nine o'clock, when it seems the battle commenced by mutual consent. The Irish brigade opened the ball and charged with fearful carnage upon the old American corps, and held the field for two mortal hours; when the old Whig columns were ordered up under Gen. Determination, who fought gallantly under the old flag, but Gen. Deception seeing that they were about to win the field brought his brigade full in to line, and came near penetrating our centre, when Gen. Enlightenment made a heavy charge upon their right wing, and just at this juncture, about 11 o'clock a. m., battery Lancaster came up and threw shot and shell, which mowed down the enemy at a fearful rate; and soon Arnold brought out his forces, and the fight raged with fearful intensity. Gen. Stone fearful that the Union army would crush the foe, came wriggling in, with slimy fangs, and venom keen as death. At this charge our forces wavered for a moment and were on the eve of a retreat. The glistening eye and forked tongue sent a shudder through the lines. This being about 4 o'clock p. m., and the old abolition reserve being but a short distance off, was brought up under Gen. Intelligence, (who never lost a battle,) came gallantly in, and with the assistance of battery Alleghany, on the left, and City battery on the right, turned the tide of battle; when the enemy was repulsed and commenced a retreat, leaving the union forces complete masters of the field. The line of retreat commenced about 7 o'clock p. m. It being dark, but little attention could be paid to prisoners, guns, or wounded, the presumption being (from the composition of the balls,) that the wounded would suffer but little until morning, and those that were shot were mostly in the neck, that the victorious union soldiers remained upon the field until daylight, when no trace of the enemy could be seen—however it became evident that their line of retreat was open to *Dixie*. From computation subsequent 15,825 were taken prisoner—some 200,000 wounded in the *phelings*, and as above stated a few shot in the neck on either side. Thus ended the great battle of the Keystone State. One of the commanders, who would give no order until after the battle, has not been *heard from since*. Whether he has gone to enjoy the blessings of that '*Divine*' institution, or gone under a *Stone*, is not apparent. The charges of the union forces were the most gallant upon record having captured all the cannon and small arms the enemy possessed. Considering the composition of the enemy and the magnitude of the field—stretching from Erie to the Delaware, and from Maryland to the York line, we may well be proud in the reflection that our charges drove the enemy entirely from the works; for which God be praised and the soldiers rewarded.

X.

☞The following letter was picked up on the street a few days ago, and after diligent search the owner could not be found, and as the matter is of public as well as private concern, we give its contents to the public—and with the writer deeply bewail the misfortunes of our country in this trying time:

POLE CAT HOLLER, Oct. 23, '63.

Dear T. B.—I have just come back from the sad buryin of my adorable frend Jorge W. Woodward who expired an amazin agonizin death on Chuesday the 13 October, after a serious illness of some 6 weeks duration. There is a 1000 feelins come over my brain and chahges the spirit of my dream I hev no more hart to work,—I feel very much dreary and am led to exclaim in the words of the statesman *O tempores Jehosephat!*

But my country is a suffering for want of patriots—the times is so much changed and dear Jorge just before he pegged out wept red hot scaldin tears when the Doctor told him he must giv up the gost.—Dear Jorge left behind his testimony that he wanted his country to be saved if possible and if not anyhow—But it is now too late—the clods have pounded upon the palmetto lid of his narrow box—and the last of the virtuous have gone the way of all flesh. Be it so. There is no consolation—Andy Curtin's posterity will rise up and testify against him and the blood of dear Jorge will stink very loud in their ears. My eyes is grown very dim—and my hand is very nervous as I pen these last lines upon the remains of my ruined country—I weap my soul away. Would you oblige me very much if you would inclose by return male a "green back" that I may buy a yard or two of crape to enclose my white hat. But keep this letter very secret as if it meets the public gays I might git up some morning with the *habeas corpus* tied around my neck, and as my very dear friend Jorge and his loyal brother "Constitushun" are both in the silent toom I have none to protect or defend except our mutual friend A. Lincoln.

Let us alone,

Very truly,
Your loyal frend,
JIM.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES

The following table exhibits the majorities given in the different counties for the various candidates:

UNION MAJORITIES.

	Curtin.	Agnew.
Allegheny	7656	7415
Armstrong	169	114
Beaver	981	976
Blair	897	841
Bradford	3768	3636
Butler	274	313
Cameron	102	90
Chester	2490	2487
Crawford	1905	1893
Dauphin	1190	1197
Delaware	1673	1691
Erie	2999	2920
Franklin	166	159
Forest	33	35
Huntingdon	1093	1021
Indiana	2096	1937
Jefferson	56	44
Lancaster	5691	5686
Lawrence	1812	1828
Lebanon	1005	992
M'Kean	105	78
Mercer	499	494
Mifflin	83	67
Perry	32	8
Philadelphia	7081	6398
Potter	851	845
Somerset	1326	1316
Snyder	427	429
Susquehanna	1202	1168
Tioga	2887	2816
Union	774	737
Venango	316	291
Warren	888	864
Washington	256	251

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

	Woodward.	Lowrie
Adams	228	220
Bedford	274	282
Berks	6622	6735
Bucks	570	611
Cambria	836	882
Carbon	577	583
Centre	344	378
Clarion	980	1017
Clearfield	952	958
Clinton	304	316
Columbia	1541	1545
Cumberland	641	716
Elk	386	417
Fayette	700	673
Fulton	261	276
Greene	1476	1513
Juniata	281	299
Lehigh	1830	1887
Luzerne	2786	2939
Lycoming	451	564
Monroe	2028	2011
Montgomery	1251	1337
Montour	335	358
Northampton	3073	3081
Northumberland	707	775
Pike	914	908
Schuylkill	2041	2101
Sullivan	354	357
Wayne	941	941
Westmoreland	1087	1108
Wyoming	39	76
York	2557	2540
Gov. Curtin's vote		269,496
G. W. Woodward's vote		254,171
Curtin's majority		15,325
D. Agnew's vote		267,257
W. H. Lowrie's vote		254,855
Agnew's majority		12,402

☞A very succint illustration of the state of the rebel currency is given by a letterwriter, who tells of some conversations held across the picket lines near the Rapidan: "One of the rebel artillerymen was anxious to know whether a soldier's pay was good for anything now. He was told that it would buy thirteen dollars' worth of goods, the same as ever. 'Well,' said he. 'I'll tell you what we do with ours.—We tell off our battery into fives and play poker till one man out of the five gets the money. The winners tell off into fives again, and so at last one man has enough money to treat his friends."

Hope.

There is yet hope for the dyspeptic! Do not despair, if you have been unable to find relief. Hoofland's Germin Bitters will cure any and every case of Dyspepsia. It will cure every case of Liver Complaint. It will remove the yellow and sallow appearance from the skin and eyes. It will restore the nervous system to its original vigor, and give entire health to the body. For sale by all druggest and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

A Call for 300,000 More Troops

WASHINGTON, Oct 17th, 1863

By the President of the United Stats of America:

A PROCLANATION.

Whereas, the term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedent to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not however exceeding three years.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commanderin-chief of the Army and Navy therefore, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do issue this my proclamation calling upon the Governor of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers thus called out and duty enlisted, shall received advance pay, premius and bounty as heretofore communicated to the Governers of States by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then the said quota shall be made on said State or on the districts of said States for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 1st day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim, that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet commenced. The quota of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as were issued by the department.

In issuing the proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field and bring our needful operations to a prosperous end; thus closing forever the fountains of seditious and civil war.

In the witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eight.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President
WM. A. SEWARD, Secretary of the State.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN CLAIMING EXEMPTION FROM THE DRAFT.—A well known young man recently succeeded in getting a certificate of exemption from the draft from the board of enrollment, on the ground of physical disability, and hastened to his lady love to announce his escape. Strangely to him, the good news affected her in an unexpected manner, and she withdrew from his presence with but the shadow of an excuse. The young man was confounded, and thinking of rivals sought an explanation from the lady's father, who had always treated him graciously, and was favorable to the proposed ailiance. The father in turn was mystified, and immediately seeking his daughter found her in great grief.

"O father," sobbed the girl, "I have been shamefully deceived! O how mortifying, to be known to be engaged to a man who comes shamelessly to me, just before our marriage, and rejoices in "physical disabilities." Why did you not tell me that the man was imperfect or sickly, before matters went so far?. I have no ambition to turn my future home into a domestic hospital, nor myself into a perpetual nurse!"

The father tried to assure her by saying that probably a trifling ailment, magnified by the complaint, might have obtained his exemption from service, and reminded her that her lover was a fine rider, a graceful skater, and expert in most manly exercises.

"And under all this," added the fair girl, "he hides some dreadful infirmity! Surely you do not think I would be engaged to him if I knew him to be consumptive, scrofulous, or worse? I thank God that the draft has lifted the mask! And the man actually delights in being advertised as physically disqualified to serve his country. O shame! He shall know," said she, rising with proud indignation, "that he is physically disqualified to husband me."

And the father, physiologically considering how the seeds of disease are entailed from one generation to another, approved his daughter's dicision, and informed the young man that he was exempt from the proposed marriage, on the ground of "physical disability.

☞The Telegraph line from Nashville to Chattanooga has been closed to newspaper reports.

Terms of Peace.

The rebels claim Missouri. This is amusing. Why should they not ask for Massachuetts? Missouri is not only loyal, has not only ceased to be the theatre of war, is not only far beyond the grasp of any rebel army, but has actually passed laws emancipating her slaves. They might as well claim Pennsylvania as Missouri, perhaps with more justice, for we remember that Mr. Wm. B. Reed, Mr. Frank Hughes, and other eminent Pennsylvanians, advised that in case of a dissolution of the Union, Pennsylvania should go with the South. Indeed, they claim Kentucky, with her loyal Governor, and her loyal majorities, a State freed from their tyrannies, and irrevocably pledged to the Union and civilization of the North. Tennessee they claim, and are doubtless indignant that the Army of the Cumberland drove Bragg from this state, to the people of which his presence was hateful, and now stand sentinel over their liberties and hopes. The Mississippi river, too, they want, forgetting that they could not keep it when they had it, and that its possession by the Union is so important to the Northwest that the Government, out of respect to its faithful supporters in Iowa, Indiana, and adjacent States, cannot really consent to give it up. The territory west of it to the Pacific ocean, they also claim, upon what pretext we cannot imagine.

The rebellion is now confined to Southern Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and has a feeble hold in Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi Imprisoned in these narrow limits it actually has the audacity to demand of the United States territory forty or fifty times as extensive. Upon the same principle, a criminal confined in the Eastern Penitentiary might declare that he would never make peace with the authorities till they should surrender to him the liberty of Fairmount Park, and pay his expenses at the Continental Hotel. The Southern Confederacy is very large on paper. But the armies of the United States everywhere threaten its existence, and one of them at Chattanooga stands firmly in the very heart of the South. In nine-tenths of the territory it claims it never existed, and of the tenth remaining, it now—thanks to the war—controls but a fraction. The map will prove the modesty of our statement.

But the audacity of the claim is not exhausted yet. The rebels claim Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia. These States do not belong to them. The rebellion occupies them without the slightest right. They are legally and naturally, by the agreement of the people, by the consent of generations, by the terms of the constitutional compact, by geographical necessity parts of the great American Union, and as such must ever remain. Charleston is to-day as rightfully a city in the United States as is New York. The Government does not submit to have its authority defied by riot in the one, by rebellion in the other; and is bound to put down unlawful opposition in both. The same means that rescued Nashville from the rebellion are used to rescue Richmond; those that saved Kentucky will save Georgia. The war is successful, and the very claims of the rebel leaders prove it. They remind us not only of what is yet to be done by our armies, but what they have already accomplished. We have driven the rebel power from two-thirds of the territory it orginally grasped.

The great enemy of mankind said to the divine friend of humanity, when from the mountain of vision they beheld the world one longed to ruin, the other died to save. "All this will I give unto you if you will worship me.' But theologians have indignantly commented on the fact that of the world he offered, the fiend owned not a solitary inch. The rebel leaders likewise own not one foot of the territory they claim. They would gladly make peace upon the basis of robbery, and their offer is that of a chief who impertinently says to the police officer, "I am ready to permit you to depart unharmed if you will let me go with my stolen goods." "The North must yield all or nothing"—these are the terms of peace stated by the enemy. Our answer is a call for three hundred thousand volunteers.

Woman Shot.

The Clarion *Democrat* says:—One of the Deputy Provost Marshals in Jefferson county shot a woman, the other night, in mistake for her husband. It is alleged that the Marshal had taken a deserter, who escaped from him on pretence of getting dinner. He then took a posse went to the house of the deserter, and sent the posse to rear of the house until he should alarm them of the presence of the prisoner by firing his pistol, when they should assist him. In a minute he fired, and when the posse came around to the door, they found that the wife of the deserter had been shot in a mistake for the husband, who the Marshal thought was endeavoring to make his escape.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,87
Extra " "	6,12
Superfine,	5,87
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1.25
Rye per bushel,	1.12
Corn per bushel, new,	85
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	50
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	20,00

Not Alcoholic

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS,

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts. per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R B Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receued, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞Price per bottle 75 cts. or half dozen for $4 00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1868.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, will go into operation on Monday next.

Maj. J. F. FRUEAUFF.—By referring to another of our columns, it will be seen that Maj. Frueauff, Attorney at Law, has opened an office on Allegheny street. Having served in the army as a commissioned officer, he is acquainted with every method necessary to establish claims for back pay, bounty and pensions, to which branch of the business he will give special attention.

☞ We noticed Col. T. C. McDowell, of Harrisburg, at our court this week.

The Colonel feels greatly rejoiced that he escaped the disgrace of opposing his country at the late election. He let his old partizans go their way, and he voted for Curtin & Agnew.

☞ Court adjourned on Tuesday evening to meet again on Monday, November, the 2nd. There was but little business to attend to this week; but among other things was a suit brought by an irishwoman against a man for(if we understood it rightly)ejecting her from his house which she had rented. The case was decided against her. She asked the Judge if that was justice, and remarked that she thought there was treachery; and made her exit amidst the laughter of the court, bar, and bystanders.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.

Pennsylvania's Quota under the recent call for 300,000 more soldiers, is officially announced at 38,709.

PRESBYTERIAN INTELLIGENCE.—The Pittsburgh Synod of the Presbyterian Church met in Johnstown on Tuesday last. Over a hundred ministers and elders were present. Dr. W. E. Howard, of the Second church, Pittsburgh, last Moderator, preached the opening sermon, from the text. "For in the last days perilous times shall come." After which the Synod was organized by the election of Rev. Richard Lee, of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Moderator and Rev. A. O. Miller temporary Clerk. Wednesday was chiefly devoted to the ordinary business of Synod, embracing interesting statements in relation to the completion of the endowment of the Fourth Professorship in the Western Theological Seminary. A paper was also adopted, unanimously, recommending the union of Jefferson and Washington Colleges. The evening was spent in devotional exercises, including a narrative of the state of religion within the bounds of the Synod, read by Dr. Jacobus. Also, interesting remarks by Rev. J. C Lowrie, D. D., of New York, in relation to the Boards of the Church.

As winter draws on, writes a Knoxville correspondent, the supply question is growing to be the most important that can occupy the attention of the authorities.—Forage and wheat the country can probably furnish, but the meat question is not so easily solved. The Chief Commissaries, Colonels Ellis and Goodrich have, however struck upon the only feasible plan. The uncertainties and great cost of transportation preclude the bringing of meats in wagons, so they have hit upon the expedient of making the hog walk and of killing him when he gets here. It is calculated that twenty thousand can be brought from Kentucky, and East Tennessee will produce ten thousand more. These hogs Messrs. Wilson and Houston have contracted to slaughter and pack, and have already nearly completed their house for the work at Morristown, London and Knoxville, with capacity to dispose of four hundred per day at the two first and eight hundred at the latter. General Adams, of the rebel army, wounded and captured in the recent battle, is still at Chattanooga. He is recovering slowly. He is well cared for.

"SOLDIER, ARE YOU HUNGRY?"—About eighteen months ago a regiment passed through this city en route to Washington and having occasion to halt for awhile in one of the streets of our city, one of the soldiers was approached by a little fellow, who inquired of him, "soldier, are you hungry?" The soldier replying in the affirmative, the little fellow invited him to his house near by and set before him a bountiful repast. A few weeks since the regiment returned though Baltimore en route home, their term of enlistment having expired, and the soldier, who, for meritorious service in the field, had risen to the rank of captain, not, forgetful of the kindness of his little friend, sought him out and presented him with a handsome photographic album, containing photograph of the most prominent Generals in the Union army. Inscribed upon the back of the album in beautiful gilt letters were the words "Soldier, are you hungry?" The little boy is the son of a Lutheran minister of this city.—[Baltimore Clipper.

Personal Appearance of Rebel Generals.

An article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, speaking of rebel Generals: Longstreet is described as an Alabamian, a thick-set man, forty three years of age. He was an infantry major in the old army, and now commands the first corps d'armee. By the soldiers he is invaribly spoken of as the best fighter in the whole army. His "war endurance is most extraordinary. He seems to require neither food nor sleep."

General Ewel is a remarkable looking old soldier, bald, with a prominent nose, and rather a haggard, sickly face; having lately lost his leg above the knee, he is still a complete cripple, and falls off his horse occasionally. Directly he dismounts he has to be put on crutches. He was "Stonewall" Jackson's coadjutor during the celebrated valley campaigns, and proves an efficient successor to that general, who was so much indebted to him for many of his victories. He used to be a great swearer—in fact, he is said to have been the only person who was unable to restain that propensity before JACKSON; but since his late (rather romantic) marriage, he has, to use the American expression, "joined the church."

General Pendleton, chief of artillery, was a West Pointer; but in more peaceful times he fills the post of Episcopal clergyman in Lexington, Virginia. Unlike General POLK, he unites the military and clerical profession together, and continues to preach whenever he gets a chance. On these occasions he wears a surplice over his uniform.

General Picket commands one of Longstreet's divisions. He wears his hair in long ringlets, and is altogether rather desperate looking character. He is the officer who, as Captain Pickett of the United States army, figured in the difficulty between the British and United States in the San Juan Island affair, under General Harney, four or five years ago.

Gen. Jeb Stuart is a good looking, jovial character, exactly like his photographs. He is a good and gallant soldier, though he sometimes incurs ridicule by his harmless affectation and peculiarities. The other day he rode through a Virginia town, his horse covered with garlands of roses. He also departs considerably from the severe simplicity of dresses adopted by other Confederate generals; but no one can deny that he is the "right man in the righ place."

Who Shall Use Them!

"Those who despise the negroes will, perhaps, think differently of them if it should prove true that the Emperor of France has called upon Jeff. Davis to arm the blacks still in the states occupied by the rebels. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, contained at the time the census of 1860 was taken, 1,310,131 male slaves. Some thousand of these have run away, some thousand are contained in those parts of Viginia and Mississippi which are occupied by our forces; but their remains a population from which Davis might draw an army of say two hundred and fifty thousand ablebodied men.

Of course, if he takes them from the fields he will miss their labor there, and this is probably the most serious consideration with the rebels. Their armies now in the field must be fed, and the labor of of the blacks must raise the needed supplies.

But before many months we may find that all the negroes whom we are not using to defend the Union will be used by Napoleon to harm it. He has shown that he has no prejudices against their race or color; he has already negro regiments in Mexico; and if he goes to war with us he he will no hesitate to turn against us all the arms he can get.

Events are coming to a pass when every true American will see the folly of that policy which calls itself democratic, which refused the help of three millions of loyal people to defend the Union against its enemies, and which would still turn away those persons, whom the enemies of the Union will presently use against us.

A Scorching Rebuke.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 6th instant, gives the following: A highly instructive as well as amusing incident took place in one of the business houses on one of our principal streets, last Saturday, while the colored regiment was marching along to the music of the National airs. Several gentlemen were looking on the parade, among them a wealthy planter of Alabama, who is a large slaveholder. One of the group stepped out to the door, looking on for a few minutes, and then indignantly turning on his heels, addressed himself to the grave Alabamian, to the following purport: "Well, I'll be d—d if that is not a burning disgrace which no decent white man can tolerate. Isn't that nigger regiment too great an insult?"

The Alabamian jumped to his feet, and replied, while his eyes flashed fire: "Sir, there is not a negro in that regiment who is not a better man than a rebel to the Government, and for whom I have not a thousand times more respect than I have for a traitor to his country. I think that the best possible use the Government can make of negroes is to take them and make fight against the rebels. No traitor is too good to be killed by a negro, no weapon too severe to use against the wretches who are endeavoring to overthrow the Government. Now, Sir, swallow that, whether you like it or not."

The rebel darted off in utter amazement, without uttering a sylable of reply, leaving the sturdy Alabamian, who cherished the jewel of patriotism as something more precious than flocks of slaves, "alone in his glory."

THE WEALTH OF MEXICO.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says that in Mexico there are over one thousand silver, mines, yielding between thirty-five and forty millions of dollars a year. The value of these mines is increased by the fact that there are twenty-five mines of quicksilver which yield from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand pounds weight annually. Gold is also found in considerable quantities stated variously at from three millions of dollars upwards. The mines are generly located either on the top or on the western slope of the Cordilleras, and have been wrought for ages.—Gold and silver vases of great value and beauty of workmanship were sent back to Spain by the first conquerors as spoils of war. Iron and copper are also produced in great abundance. One great hinderance to the realizing of this mineral wealth is the difficulty of transporting it to the seaboard, there being neither railroads nor navigable rivers in the country, and the only means of transportation being the backs of mules. The commercial inertness and want of mechanical enterprise of the people, and the small extent to which the combination and division of labor is carried, have also contributed, with the general insecurity of property, to prevent the various natural riches of the country from their full development.

Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of such extraordinary nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the everwatchful providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to provoke the aggression of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of our military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversion of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful labor to the national defense have not arrested the plough, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines are full of iron and coal, and of the precious mttals, and have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore.

Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the siege, and the battle field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom.

No human council hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out, these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who while dealing with us in anger for our sins, has, nevertheless, remembered mercy: It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and grateful acknowledged by the whole American people.

I do therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign countries, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and praise to our beneficient Father, who dwelleth in the heavens; and I recommend that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due Him for such singular deliverance and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our perverseness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace; harmouy, tranquility, and union.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and as the Independence of the United States the eighty-eight.

By the President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WM. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Woodberry, Bedford co., by Rev. Jas. H. McGarrah, Mr. J. D. McKee of Philadelphia and Miss Sallie E. Zook.

DIED.

On Saturday last, in Frankstown township, Mr. Henry Mogle, in the 61 year of his age. An honest man is gone.

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, August 30th, Harry Patton, only child of H. L. & Eliza P. Akers—aged about nine months.

An interesting and sweet little babe has broken away from fondest ties of affection here, to be the companion of the sainted spirit of an infant brother who passed to his native heaven near two years ago.

Winter is Coming.

BY C. P. CALHOUN.

The winds are sighing through the trees,
A melancholy wail,
While high in air above our heads
The clouds with anger pale.

The leaves that clothed the verdant trees,
Are withered with the blast;
The grass and flowers within the fields,
Are numbered with the past.

O'er hill and dale o'er field and plain,
No living plants are seen,
But barren as the desert waste
All nature loathes to seem.

But merry hearts will still be found,
Though howling winds may shriek,
And smiling faces often meet,
When friends each other seek.

'Tis now the merry school boy's laugh
Is heard along the wood,
As jaunting y he onward moves
In merry chanting mood.

Within the city's crowded streets,
And every village lawn,
The ringing of the christmas bells
Is heard till early morn.

But far upon the tented field,
And on the blasted plain,
The rustic warrier heaves his steed,
And sings his martial strain.

Crowd round the fire ye gallant braves,
The fuel do not spare,
But warm the cold and chilling winds,
That in your faces stare.

Grieve not because your toil is great,
Nor for the piercing cold,
But manly stand the "tug of war;"
Like warriors brave of old

Though chilling winds may pierce with cold.
And drenching rains may fall,
We fight for liberty or death,
Our country one and all.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 26.

FLOUR—	
Superfine	$5 50@5 62
Extra	6 60
Extra Family	7 50
Rye Flour	4 75
WHEAT—	
Red	1 40@1 50
White	1 80@2 00
RYE—	1 20
CORN,	1 00
OATS,	76
CLOVERSEED,	7 00@7 50
FLAX SEED	3 15

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $30. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated in Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For farther information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

☞ A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) by addressing JOHN B OGDEN,
oct10-3m] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:

Dear Sir;—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by returned mail without charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist
oct.10 3m. 831 Broadway, N.Y.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office, Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

Auditor's Notice.

On the report of Joseph Feay, Trustee appointed to receive certain money under the will of Christian Acker, deceased

THE undersigned being appointed Auditor to distribute the above money, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in the same that he will set for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg on Saturday the 26th day of November next at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where they can attend if they see proper, or forever be debarred from making objection to the distribution.

J. F. FRUEAUFF, Auditor.
Oct 28.-5t.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
Sept. 12, 1863.-3 m.

IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having leased the **Portage Iron Works** for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND SQUARE IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and *SHEET IRON.*

Also—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. VAN ALLEN & CO
Duncansville, May 3—1-28.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

Head-Quarters'
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

In Lloyd's Row, right opposite E. G. Price's New Store.

J. BALLENBERG

DEALER IN

READY-MADE Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes &c,

20 per cent Cheaper than ever sold in Hollidaysburg

Keeps constantly on hand, a large stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c. oct73m

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
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THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

Just Arrived:

A HEAVY SUPPLY OF

WINTER CLOTHING

AT

LOUIS GOLDMAN'S

Clothing Store, two doors north east of the American House. He sells clothing

10 per cent. Cheaper

than any other establishment in town, and of the very best quality. Give him a call.
LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Sept. 28th. 2m.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-18-3-12

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN'Y					1	2	3
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United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
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Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1.87. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Blair County to hear and decide upon exceptions filed to the account of Peter O'Hagan, executor of the Estate of James Conrad, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday the 17th day of October A. D. 1863, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.
DEN. L. HEWIT, Auditor.
Sept. 28, '63.-3t

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap.
JOHN BROTHERLINE

OUTWARD BOUND.

BY MISS MULOCH.

Far upon the unknown deep,
Where the unheard-oceans sound,
Where the unseen islands sleep,
Outward bound.

Following toward the silent west,
O'er the horizon's curving rim,
To those Islands of the Blest—
He with me, and I with him—
Outward bound.

Nothing but a speck we seem
In the waste of waters round;
Floating, floating like a dream,
Outward bound.

Yet within that tiny speck
Two brave hearts, with one accord,
Past all tumult, grief and wreck,
Look up calm and praise the Lord—
Outward bound.

☞ "When do you think de world will come to an end?" asked a German.

"O, probably in about three months," answered the joker.

"Ho vell' I do not car-for dat," exclaimed Hans, with a smile of satisfaction; "I pe going to Puffalo dis fall.

Trial List for October Term, 1863.

FIRST WEEK.

Geo. W. Craham vs. Fox & Strouse.
Peter Hewits use vs. James Bell garnishe.
M. B. Hetherington vs. A. J. Patterson.
M'Namara's admrs vs. Wm. Lyon.
D. Goods use vs. D. Watson et al.
Dan'l K. Ramey vs. W. W. Jackson.
A. M. White & Co vs. R. M. Lemon & co.
Ed Isett vs. J. Watters Exrs.
Daniel Shannon vs. Geo. Wehn.
Sam'l W Rhodes admrs vs. Penna R R co.
Chaffee, Stout & Co. vs. A Patterson.
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr.
G L Lloyd vs H McIntosh.
Com. for use of Deeter vs Deeter et al.
Jas Funk vs. Jos Smith.

SECOND WEEK.

Elmira Ritchie vs. John Stroup.
James McCahan vs Elliott & Miller.
H. Y. Brady vs. Jos K. Ely.
Peter Campbell vs. Same
Esther Strayer vs. Walter & Strayer.
C Campbell & Bro. vs. Tyrone & Clearfield R R co.
Wm Innes admr. vs. Jno C Innes Exr.
E S Lytles use vs. Miller & Dannals.
D C McCormick vs Thos McNamarra.
J H & J R Vaugh vs The Franklin High School.
Jno Brotherline vs Borough of Altoona.
John C Parny vs Thos McNamara.
John C Parny vs. Same.
Geo Buchanan vs S E K Duncan.
Wm Shomo vs 1st Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg.
Geiger & Schenk vs C B Sink.
James M Kinsel vs. Benj Nugent.
James M Kinkead vs Blair Co. Fire Insurance co.
Wm Austice vs Geo. W. Stewart.
Jacob Hesser vs. Veach & Mountain.
W A Fouse vs M Orlady's admr.
John Band vs D & J Confer.
Hofius admr for use vs Hy Leamer.
John Burger vs. Jacob B Bowser.
Pruner & Burley vs J Ebling's admr.
D Metz and Wife vs. Wm. Lantz.
Wm Vaughn vs Jno Derlin et al.
R B Johnston vs Jno Elliott et al
Kelly & Wife vs Wiest & Wife.
Same vs Same.
John Neff admr vs Thomas Mays.
Philip Rourke vs. Jacob Pecht.
Hy Charles vs Paul Mauk.
Hacker, Regan & Winger vs John Sparr.
Chas Hughes vs. D C McCormick.
Michael Generm vs Wm Myers.

A. S. MORROW, Proty.

Prothonotary's Office, Oct. 3, 1863.

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April 18, 1863:1y.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a house, lot, and blacksmith shop in East Sharpsburg Blair county.—Terms reasonable. If not sold before the first of January, it will then be for rent.

JOHN GWINNER.

Sept. 22d.—3m.

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Controller of the Currency,
Washington, Aug. 11, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Controller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, the eleventh day of Aug. 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Aug.29-2m. Controller of the Currency.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm" JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Nov. 1, 1863.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

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1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

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DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but be will dispose of it cheap

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863,

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

PROFESSIONAL.—DR. GEORGE W. SMITH offers his professional services to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity.—Office at the American House, next door to Goldman's clothing store. Oct 8 3m.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
17th Assessment District of Penna,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 8, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that the Annual Assessment of Excise taxes under the Excise Laws of the United States, for the 17th Collection District of Penna., has been completed, and that appeals will be received and determined, relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the Assistant Assessors on the following days, and at the places named, in accordance with section 15 of the Excise Law:

For the County of Huntingdon in said District, at the Jackson House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 28th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the County of Mifflin in said district at the office of Joseph Milliken, Esq.; Assistant Assessor, in the Borough of Lewistown, on Wednesday the 30th day of September, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For that part of Cambria county, embraced in the 7th division of said district, (Assistant Assessor John M. Bowman,) at the office of John M. Bowman, in the borough of Johnstown, on Thursday the 1st day of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For that part of Cambria county embraced in the 8th and 9th divisions of said district (Assistant Assessors J. N. Roberts and John Porter,) at the office of J. N. Roberts in the borough of Ebensburg, on Friday the 2nd day of October between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

For the county of Blair in said district, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 5th day of October, 1863, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Notice is further given that the valuations and enumerations made and taken within and for said district may be examined by all persons concerned at the following named places, from this date up until the respective days for holding the appeals aforesaid:

Those taken within and for the county of Huntingdon aforesaid, at the office of Samuel G. Whittaker in the borough of Huntingdon.

Those taken within and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid at the office of Joseph Milliken, in the borough of Lewistown.

Those taken within and for the 7th division of said district in Cambria county, at the office of John M. Bowman, Assistant Assessor, in the borough of Johnstown.

Those taken within and for the 8th and 9th divisions of said district, in Cambria county, at the office of John N. Roberts, Assistant Assessor in the borough of Ebensburg.

Those taken within and for the county of Blair in the said distract, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, in said county.

The attention of parties appealing is directed to the Proviso annexed to the 15th section of the Excise Law, which is as ollows:

"*Provided*, That the question to be determined by the assessor, on an appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property, or objects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same assessment district, and whether the enumeration be or be not correct. And all appeals to the assessor, as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested; and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN DEAN.
Assessor 17th Dist. Penna

Sept. 12.-3t.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

Girard House,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

Aug. 29.-3m.

DR J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor of 7th & Chstnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law for sale, and sent by mail.

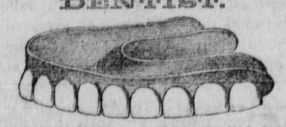
☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay, —new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
1 square (12 lines.)	0 50	0 75	1 00
2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines,)	1 50	2 25	3 00
	3 months.	6 do.	12 do
6 lines or less.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
1 square, (12 lines)	2 50	4 00	7 00
2 squares, (24 lines)	4 00	6 00	10 00
3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four squares,	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY,

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg. April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

PRICE AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

TA

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2-5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.